1. **Phytochemicals are of……. types.**
   1. One
   2. Three
   3. **Two**
   4. Four
2. **The randomize approach is**
   1. **Without any criteria**
   2. Based on field observation
   3. With criteria
   4. None
3. **Identification test includes**
   1. Macroscopic character
   2. Chemical reaction
   3. Microscopic character
   4. **All**
4. **The study of use of medicinal plants are known as**
   1. Herbarium
   2. Pharmacognosy
   3. **Herbalism**
   4. None
5. **Herbs are defined as plants with**
   1. Aromatic property
   2. Flavouring properties
   3. Medicinal properties
   4. **All**
6. **Macroscopic methods includes**
   1. **Shape and size**
   2. Total Ash value
   3. Cellular structure
   4. Water solubility
7. **Organic farming means**
   1. Not to use pesticides
   2. Used organic fertilizers
   3. To optimize productivity
   4. **All**
8. **Processing of herbal raw materials include**
   1. Primary processing
   2. Specific processing
   3. Drawing
   4. **All**
9. **Molecular markers means**
   1. Biochemical constituent
   2. Secondary metabolites
   3. Primary metabolites
   4. **All**
10. **Herbal drug preparations are prepared by**
    1. Decoction
    2. Infusion
    3. Maceration
    4. **All**
11. **The study of use of medicinal plants are known as**
    1. Herbarium
    2. Pharmacognosy
    3. **Herbalism**
    4. None
12. **Herbs are defined as plants with**
    1. Aromatic property
    2. Flavouring properties
    3. Medicinal properties
    4. **All**
13. **Macroscopic methods includes**
    1. **Shape and size**
    2. Total Ash value
    3. Cellular structure
    4. Water solubility
14. **Organic farming means**
    1. Not to use pesticides
    2. Used organic fertilizers
    3. To optimize productivity
    4. **All**
15. **Beneficial insects are**
    1. **Lady bugs**
    2. Mice
    3. Snake
    4. Ants
16. **Example of cover crop is**
    1. Maize
    2. Sugar cane
    3. **Clover**
    4. None
17. **Undesired plants in the field are known as**
    1. Pests
    2. **Weeds**
    3. Cover crops
    4. Buffers
18. **What is fullform of PIP?**
    1. Plant incorporated pesticides
    2. Plant incorporated pollutant
    3. **Plant incorporated protectants**
    4. None
19. **Pheromones are an example of**
    1. **Biochemical pesticides**
    2. Microbial pesticides
    3. PIP

D None

1. **Advantages of biopesticides are**
   1. Natural
   2. Less toxic
   3. Effective in small concentration
   4. **All**
2. **Crop rotation helps in**
   1. Reload of the soil
   2. Provide nutrients to the soil
   3. Disrupts the weeds
   4. **All**
3. **There are……. Types of Vedas**
   1. One
   2. Two
   3. Three
   4. **Four**
4. **The first having the concept of Ayurveda is**
   1. Atherveda
   2. **Charka Samhita**
   3. Sushruta Samhita
   4. All
5. **Ayurvedic literature which aimed on surgery is**
   1. Atherveda
   2. Charka Samhita
   3. **Sushruta Samhita**
   4. All
6. **Agni regulates**
   1. Movement of the body
   2. **Digestion and metabolism**
   3. space with in the body
   4. None
7. **According to Ayurveda there are ………..stages of disease.**
   1. Two
   2. Four
   3. Five
   4. **Six**
8. **Siddha system of medicine originate from**
   1. **Tamil culture**
   2. Bengali culture
   3. Punjabi culture
   4. North east culture
9. **Kaya karpam is also known as**
   1. Oncology
   2. Nephrology
   3. Microbiology
   4. **Gerontology**
10. **Unani system was originated from**
    1. **Greece**
    2. Iran
    3. India
    4. China
11. **Homeopathy system of medicines is based on the principle of**
    1. Law of similar
    2. Minimum dose
    3. Totality of symptoms
    4. **All**
12. **Classical ayurvedic formulation includes**
    1. Ark
    2. Bhasma
    3. Churna
    4. **All**
13. **Powder made by calcification is also known as**
    1. Churna
    2. **Bhasma**
    3. Pak
    4. Ghrita
14. **Herbal granules use in ayurveda**
    1. Churna
    2. **Pak**
    3. Bhasma
    4. Ghrita
15. **Vati is another name of**
    1. Resins
    2. Oils
    3. Powders
    4. **Tablets**
16. **Arista is a**
    1. **Fermented decoction**
    2. Fermented infusion
    3. Decoction
    4. Herbal mineral medicine
17. **Standardization of Asava includes following parameters**
    1. **Organoleptic parameters**
    2. Chemical Parameters
    3. Physical Parameters
    4. All
18. **Lehvam is also known as**
    1. Arista
    2. Asava
    3. **Avaleha**
    4. None
19. **Shodhna is another name of**
    1. Distillation
    2. Maceration
    3. Filtration
    4. **Purification**
20. **Ark contains**
    1. Herbal juices
    2. Powder drugs
    3. Medicated butter
    4. **Distillates of herbs**
21. **According to Unani system of medicine, human body is made up of**
    1. Five
    2. Six
    3. **Seven**
    4. Four
22. **There are…………..essential temperaments.**
    1. One
    2. Two
    3. Three
    4. **Four**
23. **Nutraceutical products are divided into……………categories.**
    1. One
    2. **Two**
    3. Three
    4. Four
24. **Which of the following is natural occurring antioxidant.**
    1. Vitamin C
    2. Vitamin E
    3. Alpha lipoic acid
    4. **All**
25. **Phytosterols are useful in**
    1. **Lower LDL levels**
    2. Improve serum lipid profile
    3. Inhibit absorption of cholesterol
    4. All
26. **Spirulina is another name of**
    1. Bacteria
    2. Fungi
    3. Alkaloids
    4. **Cynobacterium**
27. **Omega-3 fatty acid is useful in**
    1. Lower the inflammation
    2. Cause vasodilation
    3. Lower platelet aggregation
    4. All
28. **Which of the following Nutraceutical is used in the treatment of cancer**
    1. **Green tea**
    2. Garlic
    3. Ginseng
    4. All
29. **Alfalafa is useful in**
    1. **Prevent cancer**
    2. Help in digestion
    3. Reduce weight
    4. None
30. Herbal Crude drug means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_part of plant
    1. Stem
    2. Leaves
    3. Fruit
    4. **Any**
31. The process includes removing dirt, discarding damaged part, trimming and remove seed from fruits is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Garbling**
    2. Bleaching
    3. Drying
    4. Washing
32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a liquid obtained by boiling the herbal materials with water
    1. Infusion
    2. Decoction
    3. Tinctures
    4. Powder extract
33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an undesired plant, it can produce losses more than any other pests or disease
    1. Fungi
    2. Viruses
    3. **Weeds**
    4. Azatobacter
34. Leha is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dosage Form
    1. Solid
    2. Liquid
    3. Powder
    4. **Semisolid**
35. Aflatoxin is one type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Fungus**
    2. Virus
    3. bacteria
    4. Algae

1. Which should be not patented form following
   1. **Traditional knowledge of plant**
   2. Isolation of phytoconstituents
   3. New uses of Phytoconstituents
   4. New variety of plants
2. Name the institute which has filled reexamination of patent for curcumin
   1. **CSIR**
   2. RRL
   3. AYUSH
   4. ICMR
3. Which regulatory body as per Drug & cosmetic act for ASU drugs under section 33 D
   1. **DCC ASU**
   2. DTAB ASU
   3. CSIR
   4. ICMR
4. Which Schedule is proposed for clinical study of ASU drugs
   1. **Schedule Z**
   2. Schedule T
   3. Schedule M
   4. Schedule Y
5. Name the machinery which is specifically required for Bhasma preparation
   1. **Muffle furnace**
   2. Grinder
   3. Ball mill
   4. Disintegrator
6. Name the research institite which is funded by Government
   1. **RRL Jammu**
   2. Yucca
   3. Dabur
   4. Charak
7. Following drug can be used for Diabetes.
   1. **Momordica**
   2. Honey
   3. Ashwagandha
   4. Spirulina
8. Following is sulphur containing Nutraceutical drug
   1. **Garlic**
   2. Ashwagandha
   3. Chicory
   4. Spirulina
9. Garlic shows interaction with
   1. **Chloroxazone**
   2. PPIs
   3. Paracetamol
   4. Anti-cancer
10. Benzyl benzamide is found in
    1. Neem
    2. **Meswak**
    3. Clove
    4. Reetha
11. Skin care constituent of Almond oil is
    1. **Oleic acid**
    2. Caprylic acid
    3. Acemannan
    4. Citric acid
12. Color of Henna is due to
    1. Plumbagin
    2. Crocin
    3. Aloin
    4. **Lawsone**
13. Linalool is used as
    1. Bleaching agent
    2. **Perfuming agent**
    3. Colorant
    4. Antiseptic
14. Which is NOT the method of phytosome preparation?
    1. Solvent evaporation
    2. Cosolvency
    3. Salting out
    4. **Extrusion**
15. Herb means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Entire plant or any part of plant**
    2. Fruit and stem
    3. Leaves and Root
    4. Seed and bark
16. Tray dryers, spray dryers and vacuum drying is used in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Natural drying
    2. Shade drying
    3. Sun drying
    4. **Artificial drying**
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a dilute alcoholic extract of herb al materials typically made up of 1 part of herbal material with 5 to 10 parts of the solvents
    1. Infusion
    2. Decoction
    3. **Tinctures**
    4. Powder extract
18. Biopesticides are the agent obtained from
    1. Synthetic origin
    2. From horse dung
    3. From cow dung
    4. **From natural sources**
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the powdered forms of drug prepared by calcination
    1. Asava
    2. Vati
    3. Ghutika
    4. **Bhasmas**
20. Following drug can be used for GIT diseases.
    1. Momordica
    2. Honey
    3. Ashwagandha
    4. **Chicory**
21. Which nutraceutical drug has Steroidal lactone ring?
    1. **Ashwagandhas**
    2. Garlic
    3. Honey
    4. Fenugreek
22. Garlic shows interaction with
    1. **Chloroxazone**
    2. PPIs
    3. Paracetamol
    4. Anti-cancer
23. Cerotic acid is a constituent of
    1. **Beeswax**
    2. Almond
    3. Wool fat
    4. Aloe vera
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is used in oral hygiene
    1. **Neem**
    2. Momardica
    3. Nuxvomica
    4. Morphine
25. Which drug is used as Herbal diluent
    1. Lactose
    2. **Mannitol**
    3. Starch
    4. Xanthan
26. Crocin is used as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Colorant**
    2. Binder
    3. Sweetener
    4. Emulsifying agent
27. Which is the parameter of Herbal syrup evaluation?
    1. Hardness
    2. Ash value
    3. **pH**
    4. Extractive value
28. Name the instrument used for heavy metal analysis
    1. **Atomic absorption spectroscopy**
    2. Thin layer chromatography
    3. UV spectroscopy
    4. Gas chromatography
29. Which should be not patented from following
    1. **Traditional knowledge of plant**
    2. Isolation of phytoconstituents
    3. New uses of Phytoconstituents
    4. New variety of plants
30. Biopiracy was done for which activity of Neem seed
    1. **Antifungal activity for plants**
    2. Antiviral activity
    3. Antidiabetic activity
    4. Anticulcer acivity
31. Which regulatory body as per Drug & cosmetic act for ASU drugs under section 33 C
    1. **DTAB ASU**
    2. DCC ASU
    3. DCC
    4. STC- ASU
32. which schedule is for clinical study of herbal drugs
    1. **Schedule Z**
    2. Schedule T
    3. Schedule M
    4. Schedule Y
33. Name the machinery which is not required for kwatha preparation
    1. **Muffle furnace**
    2. Grinder
    3. Sieve
    4. Disintegrator
34. Name the research institute which is funded by Government
    1. **Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine**
    2. Patanjali
    3. Dabur
    4. Charak
35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a liquid preparation obtained by extracting herbal material with either cold or hot water without boiling
    1. **Infusion**
    2. Decoction
    3. Tinctures
    4. Powder extract
36. Raw material processing is required because
    1. To improve appearance
    2. To improve price
    3. To improve yield of drug
    4. **To convert into final product**
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are self-generating alcoholic preparation
    1. **Asava**
    2. Vati
    3. Ghutika
    4. Bhasmas
38. Sodhana is a process included in preparation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Asava**
    2. Vati
    3. Bhasmas
    4. Ghutika
39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is containing single or combination of drugs along with other ingredients in a powdered form
    1. Asava
    2. Vati
    3. **Churna**
    4. Ghutika
40. Following drug can be used for Anti cancer
    1. **Taxus**
    2. Liquorice
    3. Wool fat
    4. Acacia
41. Which Nutraceutical is used as a protein supplement
    1. Ginger
    2. Honey
    3. Garlic
    4. **Spirulina**
42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused bleeding when combined with warfarin or aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid),
    1. Ephedra
    2. Ginseng
    3. Pepper
    4. **Ginko biloba**
43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used in hair care
    1. Morphine
    2. **Jatamansi**
    3. Nux vomica
    4. Vinca
44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used as fixed oil in pharmaceutical product
    1. Pepper mint oil
    2. **Coconut oil**
    3. Wool fat
    4. Bees wax
45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used as perfume
    1. Morphine oil
    2. **Rose oil**
    3. Glycyrrhiza oil
    4. Neem oil
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used as Flavouring agent
    1. Momordica
    2. Bees wax
    3. **Citrus peel extract**
    4. Morphine oil
47. Which is the parameter used for evaluation of tablet preparation
    1. Ash value
    2. **Hardness**
    3. Extractive value
    4. pH
48. Name the parameter which access the safety of herbal drugs
    1. Alcohol soluble extractive
    2. **Presence of microbial load**
    3. Water soluble extractive
    4. foaming Index
49. Bioprospecting is
    1. **Patenting naturally occurring substance**
    2. Search for useful products derived from bioresources including plants
    3. Patenting the traditional knowledge
    4. Isolation of Phytopharmaceuticals
50. Biopiracy was done for which activity of curcumin
    1. Antifungal activity
    2. **Wound healing activity**
    3. antidiabetic activity
    4. antiulcer activity
51. Which regulatory body as per Drug & cosmetic act for administrative aspects of ASU drugs
    1. DCC
    2. DTAB ASU
    3. **DCC ASU**
    4. ICMR
52. which schedule is for good manufacturing of ASU drugs
    1. Schedule Z
    2. **Schedule T**
    3. Schedule M
    4. Schedule Y
53. Name the machinary which is specifically required for Asava preparation
    1. Muffle furnace
    2. **Fermenter**
    3. Punching machine
    4. Disintigrator
54. Daily Permissible limit for mercury in herbal dug as per government of India
    1. Not more than 0.3 ppm
    2. Not more than 3 ppm
    3. **Not more than 1 ppm**
    4. Not more than 10 ppm
55. **Phytosomes are prepared by**
    1. Antisolvent precipitation method
    2. Rotatory evaluation method
    3. Solvent evaporation method
    4. **Any one of the above**
56. **Evaluation of the phytosomes is done by**
    1. Chromatography
    2. **DSC**
    3. Angle of repose
    4. None
57. **Novel dosage form include**
    1. Liposomes
    2. Phytosomes
    3. Neosomes
    4. **All**
58. **Syrups are prepared by**
    1. Solution with heating
    2. Agitation without heating
    3. **Both a and b**
    4. None
59. **Evaluation of drugs include**
    1. Microscopy
    2. Macroscopy
    3. Chemical reaction
    4. **All**
60. **Contamination involves**
    1. **Impurities**
    2. Residues
    3. Extracts
    4. Infusions
61. **Full form of POP is**
    1. Persistent organic powder
    2. Persistent organic pollution
    3. **Persistent organic pollutants**
    4. Persistent organic purifier
62. **Microbial toxins includes**
    1. MycotoxinsB. Endotoxins
    2. Both a and b
    3. **None**
    4. Pyrogens
63. **Full form of ADI is**
    1. Acceptable diet intake
    2. **Acceptable daily intake**
    3. Acceptable daily intake
    4. Acceptable diet
64. **MDI means**
    1. Mean daily interaction
    2. **Mean daily intake**
    3. Mean diet intake
    4. Mean diet interaction
65. **Evaluation means**
    1. Determination of quality and purity of drug
    2. To confirm identity of drugs
    3. To detect adulteration
    4. **All of above**
66. **TI means**
    1. Tolerance intake
    2. **Tolerable intake**
    3. Total intake
    4. Tolerable interaction
67. **API means**
    1. Active Pharmaceutical incorporation
    2. Active Pharmaceutical intake
    3. **Active Pharmaceutical ingredient**
    4. Active Pharmaceutical interaction
68. **Stress testing is done**
    1. To determine stability
    2. To determine shelf life
    3. **To establish degradation pathway**
    4. None
69. **IPR means**
    1. Indian Pharmaceutical Research
    2. International Property Rights
    3. Indian Pharmacy Rights
    4. **Intellectual Property Rights**
70. **Biopiracy means**
    1. **Unethical exploitation of natural resources**
    2. Ethical use of natural resources
    3. Experimentation
    4. Innovation and discovery
71. **PBR**
    1. **Plant Breeder‟s Right**
    2. Plant Breeding Right
    3. Plant Breeding Rice
    4. Plant Based right
72. **Traditional knowledge refers to**
    1. knowledge gathered by population
    2. Tested over long period of time
    3. Well adapted to local culture
    4. **All**
73. **Forest act provides framework for**
    1. **Documentation**
    2. Testing
    3. Identification
    4. None
74. **DTAB means**
    1. Drug technical Admission Board
    2. **Drug Technical Advisory Board**
    3. Drug Technical Adverse Board
    4. Drug Technical Advice Board
75. **Proceeding of DTAB should be approved with in**
    1. 20 days
    2. 30 days
    3. **35 days**
    4. 40 days
76. **DCC means**
    1. **Drug Consultative committee**
    2. Drug Control Committee
    3. Drug Control Case
    4. Drug Consultative Case